

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT		25X1
SUBJECT	Conference in Zielona Gora Concerning the Failure of Farmers to Deliver Grain and Livestock Quotas.	DATE DISTR.	27 February 1953	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. On 17 September 1952, a conference of higher officials of Polish Grain Centers (Polskie Zaklady Zbozowe), Peasants' Mutual Aid Cooperatives (Spoldzienni Samopomocy Chlopskiej), Meat Centers (Centrali Miesnej), and area inspectors of the Central Office of Purchase and Contracts (inspektorow terenowych Centralnego Urzedu Skupu i Kontraktacji) took place at the office of the wojvodship representative of the Central Office of Purchase and Contracts (C.U.S. i K.) at Zielona Gora (Gruenberg).

2. The subject of the conference was the speeding up of farmers' deliveries of grain and of livestock contracted for slaughter. The chairman of the conference (the representative of the C.U.S. i K.) stated that this scheme had broken down completely within the Zielona Gora wojvodship and that all possible efforts must be made to save it. The failure to execute the plan was due to the attitude of the peasants who not only were negative, but even hostile towards it.

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3. To bring the scheme for purchases and contracts into effect in the Zielona Gora wojvodship, seven inspectors were nominated with the object of surveying the execution of the plan in this area. The duties and authority of these inspectors are stated in the attached instructions.

4.

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a. It is true that farmers are displaying a negative attitude toward the plan. farmers of a rural district who have been in arrears with deliveries of grain (due 21 September 1952) to the State Grain Centers, ninety percent of these farmers were men who had been forcibly removed from territories beyond the Bug River.

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25 YEAR  
RE-REVIEW

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X", Field Distribution, By "##".)

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- b. In many cases the grain is concealed by farmers, but there are also cases of farmers willfully destroying grain in order not to give it away to the government at the low price.
  - c. Defending themselves against the compulsory deliveries of grain, farmers state that the potential capacity of their fields was purposely estimated too high and that the yield is not as great as was estimated by the government. Therefore, if they are to deliver the quotas imposed, they will be left with insufficient quantities of grain for the spring sowing, for themselves, their families, and their livestock.
5. As complaints came from far and wide, a special commission has been appointed to examine requests to reduce the classification of fields. During the last week of September 1952, 102 claims for reduction in the classification of fields reached the commission from the area of the Sulechow (Zuellichau) district alone. A farmer who makes such a claim must also enclose a payment of 10 zl. for every hectare he owns, for the commission's expenses while examining his fields. But the commission never goes to the area concerned, and has not answered any claim positively. The sole result of this activity was a motion forwarded to the public prosecutor to punish the farmers for economic sabotage.
6. The inspectors visit some places under the escort of the M.O. (Citizens' Militia), since two of the inspectors, too eager in carrying out their duties, have already been beaten up.

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ANNEX  
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Directives for delegates proceeding to the countryside in connection with the campaign for speeding up of compulsory deliveries of quotas in kind.

## G R A I N

1. Check the dates for grain delivery set by the rural community and villages and also individual farms.
2. Establish which farmers lag behind with their last year's (as well as July and August) quota deliveries and immediately set a new delivery date; in cases where they fail to effect their deliveries, mercilessly bring forward motions for punishing them according to the tenets of the decree.
3. Establish which farmers have carried out their plan partially, and impose on them immediately a new date for completing the whole plan.
4. Organize collective deliveries in every village.
5. Mobilize production cooperatives for the full completion of grain delivery targets in as short a time as possible.
6. See to it that all motions for the punishment of the resisting farmers are immediately dealt with and that the sentences are transmitted to those concerned.
7. Pay special attention to the fulfilment of delivery plans by the soltysi, the workers of the national council of municipal councils, members of ZS, OH, ZMP, (Union of Polish Youth), ZPR (Union of Agricultural Production), and ZSL (United Peasant Party).

## L I V E S T O C K

1. Lists are to be drawn up, including the month of September 1952, of all farmers who are late with their compulsory deliveries.
2. Lists are to be drawn up of all soltysi, members of national councils, employees of Nationalized Landed Estates, CUS i Z, Peasants' Mutual Aid, as well as PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) ZSL, and ZMP.
3. Check the way in which lists of farmers who agreed to the August delivery dates were analyzed; those farmers who were sent reminders, up to 1 September 1952, or were fined and given a 10% increase in quotas; and those farmers who failed to declare any delivery date.
4. Check how many motions for punishments were entered with the prosecutor.
5. To oblige all those whose deliveries are behind schedule to effect their quotas on the next delivery day. If there are no fat pigs, then piglets.
6. Check and see to it that each animal is delivered on the set date and, if not, submit immediately a motion for punishment.
7. Establish close cooperation with the authorities for protection of the market (apparat ochrony rynku), MO (Citizens' Militia), and the prosecutor's office and join the anti-speculation campaign.
8. Organize teams for the protection of the market in areas where there is extensive speculation.
9. Check on the development of propaganda by publicizing the names of shockworker peasant farmers in villages and rural communities, as well as the names of those who refuse to effect deliveries.
10. Draw attention to, and make widely known, the conditions of the contract campaign for surplus supplies of pigs.

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11. Make a daily analysis of the deliveries.

The whole economic machinery is being instructed to fulfill the above tasks and to exert every effort to ensure the complete elimination of arrears in current compulsory deliveries.

Addendum concerning grain

A daily analysis is to be made of the intake of grain, and ruthless enforcement of the daily quota is enjoined, which amounts to ..... tons per rural community, so that the completion of 90 percent of the total plan may be assured by 20 September 1952.

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